IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace Paragraph [0052] as follows:

[0052] As shown in FIGs. 7 and 8, the lead fingers 104 are lowered onto the exposed surface 122 of the adhesive material 114 to contact the lead finger stops 115. When a bottom surface 124 of the lead fingers 104 comes in contact with the lead finger stop 115, the adhesive material 114 wets out across the bottom surface 124 of the lead fingers 104. The contacting of the lead fingers 104 with the lead finger stops 115 extends the lead fingers 104 past a top surface 182 of the adhesive material exposed surface 122, as shown in FIG. 8. The lead fingers 104 remain in this position for a time sufficient to allow the adhesive material 114 to wet the bottom surface 124 of the lead fingers 104, preferably approximately 10 to 25 milliseconds. As shown in FIGs. 9 and 10, when the lead fingers 104 are retracted from the adhesive material 114, the cohesion of the adhesive material 114 with the lead fingers 104 pulls some of the adhesive material 114 from the bulk of the adhesive material 114 to form an adhesive film 126 on the bottom surface 124 of the lead finger 104. The thickness of the adhesive film 126 on the lead fingers 104 can range from 0.1 to 15 mils depending on the viscosity of the adhesive material 114. Changing the shape of the lead finger 104, changing the rheology of the adhesive material 114, pre-coating the lead finger 104 with a surfactant, such as AMP (2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol), or placing a solvent in the adhesive material 114 to improve wetting, and/or adding adhesion promoters, such as silane, siloxane, or polyimide siloxane, to the adhesive material 114, will also change the thickness and/or pattern of the adhesive film 126. It is, of course, understood that the adhesive material 114 must be capable of adhering to the lead fingers 104 and should not be of such a low viscosity that it drips when the lead fingers 104 are removed from contact with the exposed surface 122 of the adhesive material 114.

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Please replace Paragraph [0063] as follows:

[0063] The illustration in FIG. 20 is an AutoCad™ program rendering of a digitized measurement of the non-stenciled adhesive material exposed surface 172 and stenciled adhesive material exposed surface 174. The maximum height 176 of the non-stenciled adhesive material

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exposed surface 172 was approximately 0.07 inches above an upper surface 175 of the coating stencil 150 and the effective adhesion surface 178 of the non-stenciled adhesive material exposed surface 172 was approximately 0.26 inches wide. The maximum height 181 of the stenciled adhesive material exposed surface 174 was approximately 0.05 inches and the effective adhesion surface 183 of the stenciled adhesive material exposed surface 174 was approximately 0.33 inches wide. Thus, the use of a coating stencil 150 resulted in an increase of effective adhesion surface of about 21.2%. The effective adhesion surfaces 178, 183 are determined as the area from the maximum height 176, 181 of the adhesive material exposed surfaces 172, 174 to a position about 5 mils below the maximum height 176, 181.

A2

Please replace Paragraph **[0072]** as follows:

[0072] As shown in FIG. 35, the lead fingers 104 are lowered into the exposed surface 122 of the adhesive material 114 to contact the buoyant lead finger stop structures 198. As the lead fingers 104 press down on the buoyant lead finger stop structures 198, the buoyant lead finger stop structures 198 begin to move downward into the adhesive material 114. As the adhesive material 114 is displaced by the buoyant lead finger stop structures 198, the adhesive material 114 moves upward toward the lead fingers 104.

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